

# BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD

Rev J K McLean <sup>in</sup> AUG 10  
222 Batherton St

*Handwritten signature*



Consolation

## The Comforter which is the Holy Ghost

---

THIS glorious work of the Holy Spirit must be studied with extreme carefulness.

You can compare it, not to that of the artist who chisels a statue out of marble, but to that of the godly mother who with sacrificing love studies the characters of her children, watches over their souls while they themselves have no thought of it, nurses them in sickness, prays with them and for them so that they might learn to pray for themselves, bends a listening ear to their trifling griefs, and who in and through all this spends the energy of her soul with warnings and admonitions, now chiding, then caressing, to draw their souls to God.

And yet, even this is no comparison; for all the sacrifices of the godliest mother, and all the comfort wherewith she comforts her children, are utterly nothing compared to the delightful and divine comfort of the Holy Spirit.

—*Dr. Abraham Kuyper.*

# BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD

VOLUME 55

APRIL, 1910

NUMBER 4

...

## The Endowment Completed

OUR great task is completed. The \$500,000 which it was necessary to raise in order to receive the gift from Mrs. Russell Sage has been secured in cash or good and reliable subscriptions. \$275,681.07 has already been paid in and invested. That portion which has not yet been paid will be very largely paid in during the year 1910. The whole amount is to be a perpetual endowment for the Society.

It is nearly two years since the first steps were taken to meet the offer of Mrs. Russell Sage. The active campaign for the raising of this \$500,000 was, however, not really begun until the autumn of 1908. At the end of three months, during the election period, it was evident that a good beginning had been made, and Mrs. Sage was kind enough to extend the time of her offer for another year. Earnest efforts were put forth throughout the entire year 1909 on the part of the Committee of the Board of Managers, the Officers of the Society at the Bible House, the Agency Secretaries in the fields especially under their jurisdiction, and the foreign Agents having the care of the operations of the Society in distant lands. At the close of the year 1909 the entire amount necessary was very nearly secured, only about \$40,000 remaining unpledged. Mrs. Russell Sage again extended the time for a brief period in order that the matter might be completed; and now, at this Easter time, we are made to rejoice not only in the great message of our Lord's resurrection, but in the fact that his disciples throughout this country and in many lands have a deep interest in the circulation of the Holy Scriptures which record the Gospel of the Resurrection.

Tens of thousands of individuals have cooperated to make this movement a success. Many have been the prayers and labors which have brought about this achievement. We

reverently recognize the Divine favor which has rested upon the undertaking, and desire most cordially to return thanks to all who have participated in bringing about this result.

It is not possible to give in detail, at the present time, the story of the campaign. We hope, however, in another month or two to present some interesting figures as to the states and countries that have participated in this movement, and to analyze the different classes of gifts that have helped to make up this large amount.

Auxiliary Bible Societies, local churches, Conferences of churches, Endeavor Societies, Epworth Leagues, native churches in missionary lands, and many other groups of Christians have participated in this gift.

The whole movement has had its value not only in the money that has been raised, but in the wider interest that has been aroused in this important work of circulating the Scriptures as a missionary agency.

Every one of the great foreign fields of the Society will feel the rising of this tide of confidence. Hundreds of thousands in the Mohammedan world, millions in the great heathen Empire of China, dwellers in the cities and pampas and mountain plateaus of the South American republics, the awakening peoples of Japan, old Korea, the islands of the sea, and the advance movements in Europe, will all be quickened by this expression of the loyalty of the people of America to the Bible. The nine great Home Agencies of the Society, which cover nearly every state in the American Union, will have good cheer and encouragement in their labors to impregnate this homeland of ours with the leaven of the Scriptures. It is a new tide which has come in, and all friends of this venerable Society will rejoice that, through the noble offer of Mrs. Sage and the response thereto on the part of the people, it is renewing its youth.



Sitting, from left to right: Dr. Wagg, Mr. Browne, Mr. Porter, Dr. Haven, Dr. Fox, Mr. Flinn, Dr. Kirkbride, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Horton, Mr. Mell.  
Standing, from left to right: Mr. Foulke, Treasurer, Dr. Eckert, Dr. Dwight.

## Studying Details of a Bible Campaign

THE annual meeting of the Agency Secretaries with the Executive Officers of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House, New York, March 8-11, 1910.

The Agency Secretaries of the Society, in the order of the organization of their Agencies, are as follows:

Colored People of the South: Rev. J. P. Wragg, South Atlanta, Ga.

Northwestern: Rev. J. F. Horton, Chicago, Ill.

South Atlantic: Rev. M. B. Porter, Richmond, Va.

Western (formerly called Central): Rev. S. H. Kirkbride, Denver, Colo.

Pacific: Rev. A. Wesley Mell, San Francisco, Cal.

Southwestern: Rev. Glenn Flinn, Dallas, Texas.

Central (formerly called Middle): Rev. G. S. J. Browne, Cincinnati, O.

Eastern: Rev. H. O. Dwight, New York.

Atlantic: Rev. Leighton W. Eckard, Philadelphia, Pa.

All of these gentlemen were present at the conference, together with Mr. R. H. Thomas, Jr., Business Manager of the Atlantic Agency.

The meeting was not a council of war, but it was a conference about the details of the very strenuous campaign which seeks to increase the circulation of the Scriptures in the United States.

The most important of the large topics discussed in the light of experience may be classed under the general head of methods of most efficiently supplying the fields. It will be observed that the great aim of the American Bible Society is wrapped up in these problems of efficiency.

Connected with this general subject, the various topics discussed were such as co-operation with active Auxiliary Bible Societies without hampering their activities or their independence within their own fields; the establishment of sub-agencies in the great Agency fields as a means of consultation and co-operation with local workers, missions, etc., and in order to secure a better supervision of colporteurs. The usefulness of county committees, and also the whole topic of co-operation with local denominational missions, were also discussed.

Perhaps our readers will better understand the magnitude of these problems when they realize the extent of these great Agencies, embracing from five to ten states each. The Western Agency, of which a large part of the territory is but sparsely settled, has an area equal to the whole of the twenty-seven states east of the Mississippi River, if Florida is left out of the account. The Agency Secretary at Denver cannot possibly visit all the states of this immense area in one year, and has to

make his visits by installments. In fact, each one of the Agencies has its own peculiar problems, and these matters of advice and active co-operation will have to be settled in each district according to the peculiarities of the district itself.

Another very important part of the general subject of efficiency in supplying the different regions is the question of finding and wisely using colporteurs. These men are to the Bible Society like feelers or eyes which reveal conditions in isolated communities. To many of the people of the different districts they are the only source of supply. They often act the part of the Interpreter in "Pilgrim's Progress," explaining the Scriptures to those unused to reading. Thus they stimulate and foster growth in spiritual religion.

The choice of colporteurs, the supervision of their work, the salaries to be paid them, their equipment for traveling in regions where means of travel are primitive—all were discussed. The value of bringing colporteurs together for conference and exchange of experiences, and the possibility of having a system of training schools for colporteurs, were other important matters broached. Many of these questions possess the greatest importance where foreign languages are used.

Numbers of our friends do not realize that the Society has to give account of its stewardship. They would realize it very quickly if a system of rigid accounting were not used in all the fields of the Bible Society's activities. One whole session of the conference was devoted to the forms of bookkeeping and other matters commonplace enough in business institutions, but doubly important in a benevolent society's work in order to produce accurate accounts of all moneys handled and of all books, since they represent money.

Another topic which received earnest attention was that of reports of work for publication. A fact salient in all general benevolences is that interest cannot be maintained without full reports of what is being done. A great army of contributors may not ask what becomes of the coins they dropped into the collection plate. Many of them forget the contribution as they forget what was spent for candy or soda last week, but we cannot afford to have them forget their aid to this work. The interest maintained by placing fresh details of Bible work continually before the people is not only helpful to the Society—it is actually a means of grace, in a way, to the

givers through turning their attention to the advance of the Kingdom of God.

Time was also given to the discussion of work for special classes in the United States. For instance, a paper was read by one of the Managers of the Bible Society on work for the Jews, and the means of reaching colored people of the North as those in the South are reached was another special need. Another was the situation among the Mormons, whose hold in Utah seems to be weakening before the invasion of civilization, although, at the same time, their grip shows greater tenacity among the fringes of the Mormon Church, that is, in surrounding states. One of the Secretaries who has looked carefully into the matter, stated that there are to-day one thousand Mormon missionaries laboring in

the Southern states east of the Mississippi River.

A notable feature of the conference was one afternoon session attended by the President of the Society and members of the Auxiliaries and Domestic Agencies Committee, when the Agency Secretaries gave oral reports of their experiences and vividly pictured the situation in their respective fields. Another feature, which was not the least important, was the tenderness and inspiring character of the devotional exercises at each session of the conference.

Altogether this meeting for planning the campaign is one whose influence will be felt through the year, and whose fruits cannot fail to be seen in greater efficiency for the Bible work in the United States.

...

## The Awakening of the Far West

**T**HE Society's Agency Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Mell, gives this picture of conditions on the Pacific Coast:

We have heard much in recent years of the "awakening of the Far East," and, surely, it is marvelously true. But a transition has been going on in the Far West of our own land that is as fascinatingly wonderful as that in any land. The mountains and valleys, the deserts and rivers, the very air is feeling the throb of a new life. The western states are awakening to a new national importance;

the air is not only optimistic, but imperialistic.

Spokane calls itself the "Capital of the Inland Empire"; Tacoma and Seattle vie with each other as to which is the new metropolis of the Northwest. Portland, proud of her oceanic rivers, claims to be the "Queen of Inland Seaports." Southern Oregon and northern California have plans for putting a new star in the United States flag. Southern California advertises as "a world within itself," and calls for a separate statehood with Los Angeles for a capital. San Francisco rises from her ashes, changes her garments, builds skyward anew, opens wide her gates in exposition plans, and "invites the world."

Each section, each city has the absolute confidence of youth. It is the center of affairs. The Panama Canal is strengthening this ever-growing sense of importance. It is predicted that immigration will increasingly flow into the perennial summer lands of the Golden West. America's back door is destined to become its front door. And everywhere the awakening is to coming greatness.

### A General Survey of the Field

The Pacific Agency is on the firing line of home missions. It is here where East meets West; and to all the



A JAPANESE TEA GARDEN IN SAN FRANCISCO

perplexing difficulties of European immigration are added the problems of Asiatic immigration and Christianization.

Sixty-five nationalities are in California—an ethnic whirlpool. Mexico, South America, India, and the isles of the sea are contributing to the confusion of tongues. One home missionary sent to the depository for Gospels, which we supplied, in twenty different languages. The blessed Book as "The Silent Missionary" thus becomes an effective ally to the faithful pastor in bringing the gospel to every creature. It alone enables him to present the Word of God to every man in his own language, enabling the home pastor to likewise be a foreign missionary. The rapidly growing cities call us, but there are white fields beyond. Eastern California is one of our most isolated and needy mission fields, yet there are other fields likewise remote and nearly as destitute.

There are nine hundred towns and villages in western Washington with practically no religious privileges. One half of the children in this part of the state have never been enrolled in any Sunday school.

Eastern Oregon is being penetrated by railroads and millions of acres of land are being made accessible to the settler. There is one county of this land, having fifteen hundred square miles, in which there is almost no religious work being done by any denomination. The people, mostly Americans, are without church privileges. They are generally poor and colportage expenses in reaching them are excessive. Yet in a few years these settlers will be well-to-do, and though the seed planting is difficult and expensive the harvest promises a rich and precious reward.

#### Work of the Pacific Agency

Our field covers the four states, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, and California—over a territory a little longer than from New York to Chicago, with a coast line as long as from Boston to Charleston, S. C. Oregon is practically divided by mountain ranges into two states, eastern and western Oregon. Washington and California are similarly divided, only California is again divided climatically into two great territories, northern and southern California.

One half of the population of Oregon and Washington is in the cities, so we have given special attention to these cities of the Northwest, with their throngs of Asiatic and European immigrants.

We have had twenty-four workers during the year, though some of these have been able to give us but a few months' service. Fifteen colporteurs have been regularly employed:

the Rev. N. P. Nielsen, the Rev. Andrew Ojala, G. Lizzie, and S. Saito have given special attention to the Northwest, the Rev. J. T. Houston, L. Thompson, Z. Osaki, A. Asterita, and Mr. Jones to the central part of



HINDUS IN CALIFORNIA

the Agency; while R. Glover, G. M. Snyder, the Rev. A. F. Braune, and the Rev. O. C. Laizure have labored chiefly in the southern part of California.

The Secretary, in general supervision and representation work, and some of the colporteurs, have traveled throughout the Agency. This has been expensive but necessary, not only to reach the far-scattered foreign communities, but the remote English-speaking settlements.

Our colporteurs have traveled 31,000 miles, visiting 663 towns and villages. They found and supplied 2,019 families who were without the Scriptures; also 505 individuals, and 21 jails and institutions.

The Agency sold and distributed 22,410 volumes in over thirty different languages.

#### The Hindu Invasion

It may be a surprise to many people, even in the Pacific Agency, to learn that there is not only a Buddhist temple, but also a pretentious Hindu temple in San Francisco. The corner-stone of this temple was laid in

1905, and it has been constructed so as to be a combination of a Hindu temple, a Christian church, Mohammedan mosque, Hindu math, or monastery, and an American residence. The building cost about sixty thousand dollars. Its services are attended by a company of from thirty to a hundred, and the monastery has some five to seven young men, some of them Americans, who are studying to become leaders of Hindu religion on the coast.

It is claimed that this Hindu temple is the first in the whole western world. San Francisco has been hospitable to the Indian swamis and priests, who believe that it will be only a matter of time until all America is converted to Hinduism.

### Unlike Hindu Temples

The temple in San Francisco is nothing like those one will find in Benares, the capital of Indian Brahmanism. Here one finds the approach as clean and as beautiful as to a cathedral, and the swami dressed as an American Christian clergyman; while in India the marble floors are often covered inches deep with manure from the sacred cows, who, with the holy monkeys and the fat, licentious priests, are the real living gods of many of the Hindu temples.

Yet in the Hindu temple in San Francisco the character and teaching of Christ are constantly held up before the pupils of the Vedanta society, and the Bible is a textbook, but the teaching is a dethroning of the Christ and the enthroning of the creature.

### The Chinese

There are 100,000 Chinese in America; the majority of them live in California. Most of them are in small and scattered settlements of 100 to 1,000; 14,000 live in San Francisco. This is the Chinese headquarters for the entire coast.

### Chinese Depository

We have in the center of Chinatown a depository for our Chinese colporteurs. This is in charge of Mr. Elmer Jones, a young man who is thoroughly consecrated to this work, and who had given his life to missionary work in China. His father, Daniel D. Jones, Chinese interpreter in the United States Depart-

ment of Justice, is a returned Chinese missionary, and has given us valuable assistance in colportage work among the Chinese. In the chief Chinese centers, Mr. Jones has done colportage work, not only going from shop to shop and from home to home, visiting the various missions, but also visiting the prisons bringing the comfort and consolation of the Gospel to these men. Mr. Jones, in visiting the great Folsom State Prison, had not only the privilege of bringing the Gospel to the Chinese, but to the hundreds of other prisoners as well.

Both Mr. Jones and his son have not only the confidence and good will, but even affection, of thousands of the Chinese. It has been a great joy to have such able workers among these people.

### The Japanese

The Japanese are here—75,000 of them. Statesmen may wrestle with the problem of their future immigration, but Christians must solve the problem of their present assimilation. They own 200,000 acres of land in California, and \$15,000,000 worth of property. Buddhist societies among them are active with priest and press.

### Japanese Colporteurs

Our Japanese colporteur, Z. Osaki, who did good work in Tacoma and Seattle, has been transferred to California, and has chiefly given his time to the Japanese congregating about

the Bay cities, but has traveled in the Sacramento Valley southward, visiting various Japanese camps as far as Fresno, Bakersfield, and Los Angeles.

Mr. Osaki writes: "I utilize my full force among the Japanese, either in explaining to them the value of the Bible, or imparting to them the fundamental principles involved in Christianity. It is an accepted fact that the Japanese, regardless of the conception or belief they hold for religion, do not fail to give it due attention, respect, and honor. It is gratifying to have my compatriots listen to the tidings so eagerly.

"I have not only sold the Bible, but have given Bible lectures, held Bible classes and visited also detention houses and hospitals."



Z. OSAKI  
Japanese Bible Colporteur

## The Year in Cuba

**M**R. JORDAN begins his annual report with an account of the financial situation, which has led the Cuban Government to establish a national lottery and permit cock-fighting on Sundays and holidays. Lottery tickets were sold in such a way that practically everybody, even children and serving maids, could and did avail themselves to plunge into the business of speculation. He continues :

What has this to do with Bible sales in Cuba? Simply this—that people are putting off buying the so-called necessities of life until after they have drawn the Grand Prize. The income of business and professional men has decreased in some places more than half, and our colporteurs are finding it much harder than ever before to make sales.

However, the work is full of encouragement. During the past year at least one mission station has been opened as the direct result of pioneer work done by one of our colporteurs, Puerta Esperanza, on the north coast, twenty miles from the nearest Catholic church and forty from the next nearest mission station, Pinar del Rio. One widow lady who, with her five grown children, was in constant attendance upon the services, when asked what first attracted her to the Protestant services, said that her husband had a Bible that he used to read every day; that he gave up attending services held by the *cures*, saying that they were not telling the truth; that they ought to teach the doctrines taught in that book. When the Protestants came, therefore, teaching the Bible, both she and the children felt that at last the people had come who were preaching the truth.

At the last meeting of the Havana Presbytery in Guanabacoa I approached the elder who was the delegate from Matanzas, and said, "What attracted you to the Protestant Church?" In substance he said: "I was educated for the Catholic priesthood in this town, was on my way to Spain to finish my studies, and was in Havana waiting for the boat when I saw a man selling Bibles. I had never seen one before, and curiosity led me to buy it and take it to my room. Looking it through eagerly, my attention was directed to I. Timothy 3, 2, where Paul says that a bishop should be the husband of one wife. 'Here is something wrong,' I immediately said to myself. 'The Church tells me that I must not marry and the Bible enjoins marriage.'"

Finally he decided not to take the boat for Spain, but to remain over in the house of a friend and study his new-found treasure. The more he studied the more divergence he found between the teachings of his church and those of the Book. Providentially, a Protestant missionary was holding services near. He went to hear him and found that he was using the Bible as his text-book, and asked him to explain his difficulties, with the result that instead of going to Spain to finish his studies he stayed in Cuba, became a member of the Protestant Church and, according to the testimony of his pastor, the Rev. Mr. Herrick, an indefatigable worker.

There are still many places in Cuba where the gospel has never been preached; places that have never been visited by a colporteur, where the people do not even know what the Bible is. It has been a joy to be able to visit some of these places the past year and note the uniformly cordial reception accorded our workers. While our hearts have yearned over them, we have hung our heads in shame and humiliation that they have been neglected so long.

If such is the case in Cuba, where we have been working so many years and under such favorable conditions, what shall we say of the neighboring island, with its two republics of Haiti and San Domingo, the former French-speaking, the latter Spanish?

The Rev. W. W. Williams, who has been at work in San Domingo, reports as follows:

"I have been on the field about ten months. The hindrances to my work have been many. Two political uprisings, two months of sickness, five months of severe drought in many parts, one month of fearful floods, causing much loss of life and property; many delays, owing to shiftless methods of transportation, four thousand miles of travel through a scattered population, very poor and eighty per cent illiterate, and an almost universal patronage of the lottery, would perhaps have made me despair before beginning, if I could have seen it all; yet the Lord Jesus has graciously upheld me through it all, giving me good success. With a little help I employed occasionally, I have visited 10,000 homes and spoken to, perhaps, 50,000 persons, and distributed about 2,400 Bibles, Testaments, and portions, worth about \$475."

The total circulation in the Agency for 1909 was 20,222 copies, consisting of 2,369 Bibles, 2,601 Testaments, and 15,252 portions, the whole valued at \$2,780.85.

## A Report from Venezuela

By Rev. Gerard A. Bailly, of Caracas

THE Associated Press dispatches have recently contained the news that the Rev. Gerard A. Bailly, a missionary of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, and who is also the acting Agent of the American Bible Society, had been attacked by a mob in Guarenas, Venezuela, the Bibles used in the mission destroyed, and one of his helpers maltreated. Such tidings naturally cause his friends much concern. A cable was at once sent Mr. Bailly from the Bible House, to which he has replied that he is writing, but thus far we have no other information from him. Mr. Bailly is known of all men as a quiet, peace-loving man, not likely to provoke any attack upon himself, and we are encouraged to hope that no serious harm has resulted to him, though of course our information is defective at present.

Our readers, therefore, will be the more interested to read the following extract from his annual report recently received:

The actual results as we review them for this year are to be judged by comparisons with pioneer enterprises. Venezuelan facilities for communication are very primitive. The highway that two-wheeled freight carts are hauled over represents somewhat of an "obstruction race track," over which they laboriously toil, but never remove. Bridle-paths in the mountain districts are well marked for the travelers by the little feet of the plodding, patient burro, forming the almost exclusive way of transport. All this as related to colportage makes travel tedious; freight expensive, and time and energy consumed, more in the effort to reach the people than in the actual approach to them with the Word of God. We are greatly exorcised at times when the monthly report of the colporteur may show a most serious disproportion in excess of the expenses, as compared with the maximum of sales.

But such loss is not unmitigated, if estimated in the light of the actual labors of the faithful and economical colporteur, who has tramped leagues under a burning sun, or been many times soaked to the skin, overtaken in some tropical cloudburst, and then arriving hungry, weary, and footsore at the desired town, only to obtain the most meager hospitality at the most exorbitant prices.

Neither can we overestimate the spirit of joy and praise breathed through the colporteur's letters as he describes the light, consolation, and hope brought through his ministry

to isolated communities sitting in darkness and the shadow of death, submerged in poverty, sickness, and ignorance.

The Agency's first act in 1909 was to present the new President, Gen. J. V. Gomez, at his New Year's reception, with a Bible, bearing an inscription suggestive of its value to those in authority. The people were in full glow of the political reaction causing Castro's downfall. The general result, however, after one year's trial has sobered down into *statu quo*, with a consequent financial depression, affecting especially the common people and creating a prodigious hindrance to the sale of the Scriptures.

The recruiting of our principal colporteur into other ranks was among the Agent's personal perplexities at the beginning of the year. But the loss has been abundantly compensated by the addition of two workers, who at the close of this year had made the largest circuit that has been traversed by any of our colporteurs for years, and which we trust before complete will describe a total circumference of over one thousand miles, beginning at Caracas, passing by the foot of the Andes in the west, reaching the Apure in the south and following its course east to the Orinoco and Ciudad Bolivar, whence they expect to proceed north, canvassing towns in the eastern extremity and returning nearly to Caracas by land. All except the passages by water have been traversed afoot.

Not always have the priests been hostile to our advance. On the banks of the Apure the authorities in one town demurred giving consent to the sale of the books, and consulting the priest happening to be present, he paid his tribute to the Scriptures and encouraged their sale to the people—a rare but providential case.

The last hour of 1909 the colporteurs lay out on the banks of the mighty Orinoco, determining their route and resolving to avoid Ciudad Bolivar. But at the same hour in that city was an old English lady from Jamaica, without knowledge of the language, but diligent in distributing the printed page in Christ's name. She was fervently praying that someone be sent in the new year to speak to the people in their own tongue. Circumstances contrary to their desire forced our colporteurs to Ciudad Bolivar, and our elderly sister received them as sent of God, and wide doors of opportunity for the sale of Scriptures were fully open to them.

## Ten Years in the Philippines

**T**HIS is an interesting and suggestive survey which the Rev. Mr. McLaughlin, the Society's Agent in the Philippines, gives of social and religious conditions in these islands since the beginning of our work there:



A PHILIPPINE DEACONESS

During the three centuries of Spanish rule in the Islands it was really the Roman Catholic Church that was the power there. It was the influence of the ecclesiastics that

shaped the policies of the first conquerors of these savage peoples; it was the same priests and teachers who led the people into their newer civilization, shaped on the plan of older European peoples. It was these same friars who, having grown plethoric with their riches, ill-gotten or unearned, dominated the later weak Spanish rulers and brought about the downfall of the Spanish régime in the Islands.

So much has already been written and said concerning these friars that we are slow to add more. We must acknowledge the work which they did, for the peoples we found here are a long ways removed from the cruder peoples of heathendom, even though they are at the same time far distant from the attainment of even a high type of Christian civilization. The Roman Catholic Church found here by the Americans was not the Roman Catholic Church of enlightened America or of Europe. It was dominated by overfed and indulged ecclesiastics, oftentimes immoral and unrighteous. Indulgences were freely bought and sold, church privileges were disposed of without question of merit, spirituality was dead, whole pagan institutions had been baptized into the church, and religion was but an empty shell of glitter and show.

From time to time individuals had arisen

who protested against the existing conditions, but without exception these had been overcome by the powerful orders, and had been either executed or deported for their faith. No tolerance was shown for anything less than absolute submission to the rule of the church.

The masses of the people had become disgusted with this misrule of the church and had chafed in silence, till the yoke could no longer be borne. They would never have seriously rebelled against the Spanish rule if it could only have been freed from ecclesiasticism. The only thing they ever really asked from the Americans was religious liberty. This was the foundation of the insurrection. Had not the American troops come to the Islands, it is doubtful if any of the Spanish friars scattered throughout the interior had ever escaped. As it was they hastily left the Islands, surrendering their rights and abandoning their people. Later on when peace conditions prevailed they began to come back, American bishops were sent out to supplant the inefficient Spanish prelates, properties were resumed and assumed on tremendous proportions, and the total absence of Spanish documentary evidence makes it extremely difficult to disprove their claims. Governor Taft concluded a purchase of some seven million dollars' worth of their claims, which does not by any means include all, and to-day the courts are full of claims which are in question, and they have returned to the Islands in larger numbers than ever. Their private schools are full of pupils, practically all of whom are being trained to yearn for the old Spanish régime, and in anything but a friendly attitude toward the Americans. While many Filipinos feel that the number of friars in the Islands to-day is a direct violation of the condition of the land purchase, yet they are being received more and more with less opposition, at least since it is a case of familiarity overcoming prejudice, and the embers are being allowed to subside.

The Independent movement under Archbishop Gregorio Aglipay is undergoing the sifting experience that was certain to come after the large numbers had entered it so indiscriminately. It is lacking trained priests, for the most part the parishes being manned by mere boys, largely from the servant class, who know little else than to prey upon the people.

The evangelical missions opening work in the Philippines are the Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, American Board,

United Brethren, Disciples, and the Peniel. In order that men and means might not be uselessly duplicated, a union was effected which, although but advisory in its powers, has nevertheless been a great factor in the development of mission policies in the Islands. A division of territory was accepted and fol-

gigantic labor of creating a worthy literature in the dialects of the peoples was undertaken. This has been a hard and slow work. Competent translators have been hard to find and the inroads of disease has seemed to strike hardest at our most promising American missionaries, and they have had to return to

America just as they were beginning to acquire a working knowledge of the languages. But books of doctrine, song books, and certain text-books have already been translated.

The Bible was an interdicted book; much less was it a work that any attempt had been put forth by the Roman Catholic Church to translate into the vernacular. True, Friar Lallave had translated one Gospel, but he paid the price of his zeal with his life, and none others cared or dared to undertake the experiment further.

#### Bible Translation

The two Bible Societies adopted a tentative disposition of the dialects and

started into translation work. The British and Foreign Society, by reason of its earlier work on the field, assumed the translation of the Tagalog, the chief dialect of the Islands, also the Bicol and the Pangasinan, the American Bible Society taking the Ilocano, Pampangan, and Visayan dialects.

The American to the manor born can scarcely appreciate the tremendous difficulty of trying to appeal to seven millions of people through the medium of some sixty-five or seventy different dialects, which, simmered down to their lowest terms, cannot be grouped into less than a dozen different families or general languages. These language lines are more or less sharply drawn. The Tagalogs are situated in and near Manila in central Luzon, but they are nomadic to a much greater degree than the other tribes, and are found all over the Islands. But the other tribes are local, and it is no strange thing for the traveler to find himself within a half hour's move in the midst of a new and altogether unknown tongue.

#### Publication Facilities

There were many Spanish and Filipino printing establishments in Manila and other points throughout the Islands. These have been multiplied and magnified greatly under the prosperity attendant upon American rule.



A NATIVE CHAPEL

lowed with but few exceptions. The story of the vast numbers who crowded to hear the gospel is too well known to be repeated. Ten years ago but a beginning, to-day the Islands are dotted with well-organized and in many cases self-supporting congregations, totaling some hundred thousand members. Truly it is marvelous, and more than man's doings.

#### Christian Publishing Interests

The first missionaries entered the Philippines with a stock of Spanish literature and the idea that, generally, the Spanish tongue would be the one in which the work was to be carried forward. They were soon undeceived. It was found that a comparatively few only knew Spanish, and those were not the ones most open to the gospel.

As the Government inaugurated such an extensive system of public schools in which the English tongue was to be taught, some advocated missionary work in that language entirely. However, the majority, with the Bible Society, took the ground that it is our mission to bring the Gospel to these peoples at once, and to do that we must do it in the language of their homes; no message could be so sweet or so true as that received in one's baby tongue. So, early in the work the

The Methodist Mission has established a publishing house in Manila which is doing a splendid work in the publishing of supplies for the missions. The Baptist Mission has undertaken the same work for the southern islands. They have erected a magnificent reinforced, concrete building and will soon have installed a large plant.

Up to the present time we have been compelled to turn to Japan for our printing for all else than smaller matters which we desired for immediate use. We have all our plates made by the stereotype process and hold the paper shells and plates with the Fukuin Printing Company in Yokohama, from whom we can order editions, small or great, at greatly reduced figures than we would have to pay here.

We now have completed translation and publication as follows: Tagalog Bible complete; Ilocano Bible complete; Pangasinan New Testament complete, parts of Old Testament in manuscript; Pampangan New Testament complete, Pentateuch in manuscript; Bicol New Testament, now in printing; Visayan-Panayan New Testament complete, Old Testament in manuscript; Visayan-Cebu New Testament complete, Pentateuch in manuscript; Visayan-Samaritano Gospels and Acts complete; Ibanag Gospels and Acts in manuscript; Igorrote, one Gospel complete.

There is a serious need that the New Testament at least be completed in each of these dialects as soon as possible, and the Old Testament in at least six of them, but this can be accomplished only as men and means are available.

#### Inspirational Labors

All this translation and publication work is but the grind behind the scenes. The real inspiration of the service lies in the direct contact with the people—in the placing of the finished volumes in the hands of the people. The physical labors of the distributor are hard indeed, but the joy of giving the cup to the hungry and thirsting ones cannot be compared with any other pleasures earth can offer.

It is the fixed policy of the Society to sell the books, even though at times it must be done for only a nominal sum. Where it is absolutely impracticable to secure even the

amount of the cost of the volumes, we furnish them at prices within the reach of all who earnestly care to receive them, since it is the aim of the Society to place the Book in the hands of all.

Since the Bible has been prohibited under the Spanish rule and has been so railed against and defamed, it is no more than natural that the people should clamor for it now that these barriers have been removed. It is human nature to want to do the forbidden and see the prohibited, and in this respect at least the Filipino is intensely human. So, as soon as the colporteurs started out with the books the people clamored for them. Immense quantities were sold even from the very start. During the ten years the entire circulation of the American Society alone reaches almost 950,000 volumes. But the time for these startling sales is past. The initial hunger and curiosity has been sated. Yet while the number of sales is decreasing, the value of the books sold is increasing each year, as a steady demand for the Book in better types and bindings is being created.

#### After Years of Waiting

The Bible had been vilified and talked against so long that its possession is indeed a boon to those who secure it. More than once have we seen old, gray-haired men and



ON A PHILIPPINE RIVER

women hug the precious volumes to their breasts, and as the tears of joy coursed down their cheeks they tell how for years and years they have longed to have a copy of the Bible, but the authorities would not permit it.

One morning, as I was sitting in my office,

a little old woman entered, begging for alms. Without doubt or exception she was one of the most wretched-looking creatures I have ever seen. She was ragged, old, and feeble, her wretchedness further marked by an expression of the most abject misery and despair. My boy brought her a cup of chocolate and a few little cakes, which she fairly devoured, since for days she had not known the satisfaction of a full meal and for two days she had not tasted solid food. After she had eaten we asked her for her story. Oh, that you could have seen her as she told it! She lived in a large town some thirty-five miles distant from Manila. Her husband was dead and all her children had died also, with the exception of one girl of some sixteen years. This girl had been sick for a long time, wasting away with consumption. This old woman had spent all her living for the wasting child. Her neighbors had helped all they could, but had finally wearied of the work of charity, and besides the mental agony, she was reduced to dire want. In her stress she went to the local priest for help. He told her that the only thing that would do any good was for her to come to Manila and in an inferior church here there abode a saint who would be able to save her child. He told her that medicine would do no good and that in this pilgrimage lay the only hope. So, leaving the child in the care of an acquaintance, she came to Manila. Without means to pay transportation she had walked, or rather dragged, her weary way all that distance. Once here she had hurried to that church, only to be told by the officiating priest that before he could say the mass which would surely save the child he must have the price—eight dollars Philippine currency. The poor old soul started out to beg the money in the streets, and as she came in she had one dollar and sixty-one cents. She would not spend a cent of it for food, even though she was starving—it was the price of her child's life.

What could we do in such an extremity! After supplying her with all the food she needed, we told her we could not give her money for that purpose—that it would do no good whatever. But I told her I would give her money to return to the sick child in her home town, that I would give her a ticket on the railway, that I would give her restoratives and nourishment for her child. My boy then took the Bible and read to her some of the blessed promises of the Christ: "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden," etc., and others. How her face lighted up as she said, "Who says that?" After having it explained to her I told her I would mark some of these words and make her a present

of the book; that she could take it back and have it read to her girl. For awhile we thought she would do it. But as the truths wavered in her mind and the long years of training got the grip on her dwarfed intellect, she rose with a sigh that was almost a wail and left us, saying: "I cannot do it. It is too good to be true, or they would have told me so long ago."

Thus she went out of my life. I don't know whether her girl recovered or died. I never heard of her again. But the shadow of her story and her presence remains even to-day, and will remain. And her story causes the refrain to ring through my very life as I pray for strength and opportunities to carry on the work till none may be able to say, "It is too good to be true, or they would have told me so long ago." Romanism means commercialism here in an unusual degree, and how anyone professing to believe on the Great Master could possibly have turned away that old woman is more than I can comprehend. But she is only one of many.

#### Overcoming Wrong Impressions

One of the great tasks before us is to correct the wrong impressions concerning the Bible. The people have been taught that they cannot understand it. They have been told that it was only for the priests and prelates. They have been told that the Bible we sell is not the true one, and that they must not have it. Day after day we are asked for the Bible "Catolico." We always tell them that this is the Catholic Bible, that there is but one Bible, that we are furnishing them with the Word alone without notes or comments, and that the practical difference between what they understand as the Protestant and the Roman Catholic Bibles is largely a matter of comments. We regard them as having some brains and able to read and judge for themselves. This usually appeals to their pride, and seldom indeed is it that they refuse to buy.

We use and urge the use of the term Evangelical as against the ordinary term Protestant, and believe that evangelical Christianity has lost much by submitting to the term Protestant, for after all there is a good deal in a name. So we are evangelical. The Bible is evangelical. The labors we are doing are evangelical. This appeals to the people.

#### A Bible in Every Home

While it is our aim to sell the books for a fixed sum to cover cost of printing, yet there are times and places where that is impossible. Then how are we to carry out the motto of the Society? Manifestly by the use of gifts prudently managed.



THE BIBLE HOUSE, MANILA

We are making a systematic canvass of several large cities which have already been canvassed. Our men are going from house to house carefully visiting everyone. Wherever sales can be made, well and good; where they cannot sell we make a present of a small Gospel or a booklet of selections prepared for this purpose. These booklets contain only selected portions, with an explanation that it is such, and advising the securing of the complete Bible or Testament, which can be secured from our Manila depository. This places a volume of some sort in every home, and already the seed sowing is beginning to bear fruit. The people are learning that we are here to supply their needs, and they are sending to us for books in better bindings and for complete copies of the Bible. We aim to carry on this systematic canvass

in at least a dozen such cities during this coming year. The canvass is slowly and carefully made. The soil is prepared, and we hope and pray that the seed thus sown will bring great returns for righteousness.

#### Diversities of Labors

So the work goes on. Owing to the diversities of seasons, the rains being in such abundance from June to December, we aim to push the work of distribution with all zeal during the drier months. During these rainy months we plan for more intensive office and translation work. There yet remains much translation

work to be done. English is fast supplanting the Spanish, but in the lifetime of the present workers, at least, the local tongues must be the languages in which any deep reformation can hope to be secured. So if we bring to them the Gospel message it must be in their own baby tongues.

There is yet much to be done. Vast districts are unevangelized. The Word is not yet translated into the languages. Material prosperity is advancing by leaps and bounds. The air is full of it. The people are thrilled with the spirit of success. Oh, that in this tremendous material progress there be not lacking that moral and spiritual leaven that must provide the balance for righteousness. This can be based upon none else than the Word of God, enshrined in the homes and in the hearts of the people.

...

## The Eastern Agency

**T**HE work of the Eastern Agency is limited in the main to those counties in New York and northern New Jersey in which there are no local Bible societies, or those in which the local Bible society is glad of the help of the Agency.

Eight colporteurs have been employed during the year for longer or shorter periods in this Agency. Five of these colporteurs were Italians, and three of them use the English language. The work has been carried on among the Italians at Waterford, Cohoes, and Whitehall, N. Y. Another Italian colporteur at Rochester has given a part of his time. A

third worked a part of the year, under supervision of the Ulster County Auxiliary Bible Society, among the Italian workmen about Brown's Station and New Paltz.

Scriptures have been given to ministers who felt that they could use them among other Europeans and among negroes on the Aqueduct line in two or three instances.

Another Italian employed by the Agency during the year at Syracuse was under the supervision of the local mission to the Italians. He received a part of his salary from the American Bible Society for the work of Bible distribution.

The work among the Italians has been full of encouragement, and there have been evident results in some cases. At Brown's Station the Ulster County Bible Society provided a room where the colporteur held informal religious services on Sunday and on some evenings during the week, with a good attendance.

At Rochester the colporteur had some rather difficult experiences, as for instance in one case last fall where he had sold four Bibles to as many Italian women. On passing through that street again he found himself assailed with the fiercest vituperation, as having deceived them with a Protestant book which the priest had said was not the Bible at all and should be burned. Happily, at the crisis an Italian man came to the rescue, telling these women that they had been fooled by the priest. He added that he had compared and proved these Bibles to be the same as the Roman Catholic Bible. The colporteur then read some passages from the New Testament to the women, and convinced them in that way that it was really God's book which he was selling. They apologized for their discourteous conduct, and the one who had yielded to the priest's demand and burned her Bible assured him that she would buy another in a few days.

The colporteur at Waterford found ready access to the Italians, and his labors during six months in Waterford and vicinity have resulted in the establishment by the Presbyterian Church of a permanent mission to the Italians, which has a pastor of its own and promises to be the nucleus of an evangelical Italian church. At the last communion service seven Italians were received to the communion, and quite a number of others are candidates for admission. This may be seen to be largely the fruit of the work of one devoted colporteur.

One of the English-speaking colporteurs took an enthusiastic part in the Hudson-Fulton celebration in the sense that he drove a Bible car in whatever place there seemed to be gatherings of crowds, not only in the vicinity of New York City, but at various places along

the Hudson as far as Albany and Troy, circulating a large number of Scriptures, mostly by sale.

Another of these colporteurs canvassed Steuben, Cattaraugus, and Chautauqua counties during two months of the summer, with a good deal of enthusiasm over the amount of comfort many people derived from the books which he was able to give them.

The third of the colporteurs among the English-speaking people has worked faithfully during the whole year, mostly in the northern and central counties of New York State. He has visited 250 cities, towns, and villages, making thousands of visits to houses and seeking out as far as possible the isolated regions where the Bible is not easily to be found. Parts of northern New York are very destitute in this sense, but rich in possibilities. Unhappily, in some of the northern counties there are hundreds of men, women, and children, American in birth and lineage, but who cannot write their own names and do not know a Bible from a novel, and never heard of the salvation of Jesus Christ.

An interesting point in many of the towns in northern New York is the eagerness of Roman Catholics to supply themselves with the Scriptures. One Roman Catholic mother had a copy of the Douai Bible, but bought two of our Bibles, that her children might each of them have one. Literally hundreds of Roman Catholic families have been supplied with Bibles, generally by sale. Most of them are very glad indeed to pay for the books because they wish them. In some parts of Seneca County the colporteur says that he encountered a strange indifference among irreligious Protestants, an indifference which was far more difficult to overcome than the prejudice and fear of Roman Catholics in some of the other counties.

Some time has been given by the Italian colporteur to investigation of conditions in Staten Island and in Hudson County, N. J., where possibly some work may be found practicable among the mixed populations which represent so many different foreign nationalities.

...

## The Death of Mr. Justice Brewer

AS we go to press we learn of the death on March 28th of Hon. David Josiah Brewer, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and during seventeen years Vice-President and stanch friend of the American Bible Society. Justice Brewer was born in Smyrna, Turkey, June 20, 1837.

The son of a missionary of the American Board, he was early accustomed to privations and to a habit of initiative and self-reliance which has made him a man of power and mark. We shall hope later to refer again to the life and wide influence of Justice Brewer.

Notes and Comments

**NOTICE.**—The Ninety-fourth Annual Meeting of the American Bible Society for the transaction of business will be held in this city at the Bible House, Astor Place, on Thursday, May 12th, at half-past three o'clock p. m. Members of the Society and delegates from Auxiliary Societies are cordially invited to attend.

THE death on the 7th of March of Dr. Louis Klopsch, editor and proprietor of the *Christian Herald*, was a personal loss to the needy of every nation and creed. In the summer the carloads of children of the city poor which went cheering from the door of the Bible House attracted even strangers to Dr. Klopsch, who personally superintended the dispatch of these groups of laughing and elated children to the Fresh Air Home he had established at Nyack. This was only a small illustration of a benevolence which was world-wide, for through his paper Dr. Klopsch has raised nearly \$5,000,000 for relief, often unexpected as manna from heaven, to sufferers by famine, flood, earthquake, and massacre, and to the man who is down anywhere. Dr. Klopsch was bound by many ties of personal intercourse to the officers of the Bible Society. We would fain associate ourselves in warm sympathy with those who most deeply sorrow at his death.

WE are placing on our cover page a reproduction of Dudley Hardy's "Study for Consolation," and on the second cover page a suggestive paragraph from Dr. Abraham Kuyper. Where can the heart seek comfort so surely as in the pages where are written "Comfort ye! Comfort ye! my people," said the Lord, and "Come unto me all ye that are weary and heavy laden and I will give you rest."

WE present as usual the table of receipts from four sources, compared with the corresponding periods for the last year. These figures show unmistakably that the Endowment campaign has distinctly diminished the ordinary receipts. This we have anticipated, and it need create no alarm. But now let all our friends remember that a million dollar endowment does not mean that there is no need for the annual collections. A little careful, tactful effort now on their part will obviate much future embarrassment for us.

	Feb., 1909.	Feb., 1910.
Gifts from Auxiliaries.....	\$260 00	\$317 65
Legacies.....	14,735 16	22,385 83
Church Collections.....	2,745 77	139 26
Gifts from Individuals.....	2,253 62	197 50
	\$19,994 55	\$23,040 24
	April 1, 1909.	April 1, 1909,
	to Feb. 28, 1909.	to Feb. 28, 1910.
Gifts from Auxiliaries.....	\$14,388 63	\$9,659 46
Legacies.....	124,185 65	187,354 80
Church Collections.....	59,941 68	22,019 09
Gifts from Individuals.....	16,289 14	5,240 93
	\$214,805 10	\$224,274 28

AN earnest request has come from Mexico for a special edition of 100,000 copies of the Gospels for distribution in connection with the Centennial of Mexican Independence. There are about 1,000 congregations in Mexico, and it is expected to make each of these a center of distribution. Twenty-five years ago the Methodist Episcopal Mission distributed 20,000 Testaments within a few months. At that time this mission had only about thirty congregations; to-day it has over one hundred and fifty. The Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, South, Baptist, Congregational, Friends, Reformed Church, and Episcopalian missions, all have important congregations. We shall be glad to receive any special gifts that may be placed in our hands for this centennial distribution of the Scriptures in Mexico.

BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD

New York, April, 1910

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

**T**HE stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House Thursday, March 3d, at 3.30 p. m. Devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Wallace, of the Tremont Methodist Church, New York, who read the third chapter to the Ephesians, and offered prayer. The special committee on the Mrs. Russell

Sage Endowment Fund stated that on the 28th of February subscriptions and payments on the Fund amounted to \$494,139.15, of which \$266,561.04 has been paid in. In the domestic field grants were made to the value of \$4,464.48, including a grant of one third of the cost of 40,000 Bibles to the National Organization of Gideons for its distribution among hotels. In the foreign field grants were made to the American Board of Foreign Missions, 100 Kusaien Scriptures for missionary work in the Caroline Islands, value \$40; to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, 200 Mpongwe

New Testaments for use in West Africa, valued at \$230; and to the China Agency of the American Bible Society, \$5,000, to cover the cost of special editions of Scriptures required to meet the extraordinary demand in 1909.

The consignments to the Foreign Agencies for the month of February were as follows:

Central America, 965 volumes, value \$146.42; La Plata, 6,101 volumes, value \$1,125.59; Mexico, 1,523 volumes, value \$438.17; Philippines, 1,204 volumes, value \$385.60; Puerto Rico, 289 volumes, value \$110.63; West Indies, 1,200 volumes, value \$129.64. Total, 11,282 volumes, value \$2,336.05.

Issues from the Bible House for the month of February were 108,664 volumes.

### HOW TO SEND MONEY BY MAIL

*Your money may be lost if you enclose in an ordinary letter silver coin, bills, or postage stamps.*

**THE SAFE WAY IS ONE OF THESE FOUR:**

1. Register the letter in which you send bills or

postage stamps. Any postmaster will register a letter for ten cents.

2. Send the money by Bank check or draft.

3. Send it by an Express Company's money order.

4. Send it by a Post-office money order.

Whichever way is chosen, address the letter and make the check, draft, or order, payable to William Foulke, Treasurer, Bible House, Astor Place, New York.

### FORM OF A BEQUEST TO THE SOCIETY

*I give and bequeath to the American Bible Society, formed in New York in the year eighteen hundred and sixteen, and incorporated in the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said Society.*

### Deceased Life Directors

Rev. Bishop Henry Spellmeyer, D.D., LL.D., St. Louis, Mo.

### Deceased Life Members

Hon. David J. Brewer, LL.D., Vice-President, Washington, D. C.  
Rev. George E. Strobbridge, D.D., Ocean Grove, N. J.  
Rev. J. D. Vail, Scio, Ohio.

### RECEIPTS IN FEBRUARY, 1910

#### LEGACIES

Cadmus, Mrs. Josephine, late of Atlantic City, N. J.	\$335 83
Clark, Thomas L., late of Williamstown, Ky.	2,000 00
Cutter, Bloodgood, late of Little Neck, N. Y.	20,000 00
Porter, Mrs. A. R., late of Gerardstown, W. Va.	50 00
	\$22,385 83

#### GIFTS FROM INDIVIDUALS AND OTHER SOURCES

A Michigan Friend (for Philippines), Hudson, Mich.	\$25 00
Aiken, Rev. E. J., Concord, N. H.	30 00
Bell, Mrs. U., Phoenix, Ariz.	3 50
Contributions through Mexico Agency	7 00
Cutler, Mr., Canal Zone, Panama	5 00
Hulskamper, Mrs. J. A., East Orange, N. J.	5 00
Hurlin, Rev. Wm., Antrim, N. H.	1 00
In Memory of Mr. Houston and son Harold, Spokane, Wash.	5 00
Kendall, Susan R., New York.	30 00
Lawrence, L., Scarlet Mills, Pa.	5 00
Matthews, T. C., Westfield, N. Y.	60 00
State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath, N. Y.	5 00
Strong, Harriet E., Woodbourne, N. Y.	15 00
Wendel, Rev. Dr. F. C. H., East Haddam, Conn.	1 00
	\$197 50

#### CHURCH COLLECTIONS

##### ILLINOIS

Chicago, Fourth Pres. Ch.	\$90 00
---------------------------	---------

##### PENNSYLVANIA

Riverside, St. Peter's Meth. Ep. Ch.	4 00
--------------------------------------	------

##### MEXICO

Church Collections through Mexico Agency	30 19
--	-------

#### CENTRAL AMERICA

Collection from Canal Zone	\$8 00
Managua, Church at	3 50
San Salvador, Church at	3 57
	\$139 26

#### AUXILIARY SOCIETIES

	Credited as Donation	Credited on Account
Alabama		\$37 80
Charlestown and Vic., W. Va.		7 13
Christian Co., Ky.		19 30
Columbus Welsh, O.	\$150 00	29 00
Connecticut		369 79
Coryell Co., Tenn.		44 80
Cottonwood Co., Minn.		7 99
Duck River, Tenn.		11 04
First Welsh, Vic. of Oshkosh, Wis.	100 00	17 64
Gasconade Co., Mo.		44 08
Granville Welsh, N. Y.		32 26
Kane Co., Ill.		50
Knoxville, Tenn.		20 24
Maine		661 45
Maryland		147 70
Massachusetts		489 46
Memphis and Shelby Co., Tenn.		5 86
Milam Co., Tex.		31 17
Monroe Co., N. Y.		52 87
Nashville, Tenn.		100 00
New York Female		3 73
Ogle Co., Ill.		98 00
Ramsey Co., Minn.		45
Rockland Co., N. Y.	30 00	
Ronceverte and Vic., W. Va.		27 95
San Antonio, Tex.		32 60
Shelby Co., Ill.		10 00
Utica and Vic. Welsh, N. Y.		14 85
Wayne Co., Mich.		55 64
Wilmington Female, Del.	30 00	
Winnebago (by New Milford Br.), Ill.	7 65	
Winnebago Co., Ill.		24 12
	\$317 65	\$2,397 42

#### RETURNS FROM BOOKS DONATED

American Missionary Association, New York	\$2 00
---	--------

Presbyterian Board of Publication and S. S. Work, Philadelphia, Pa.	\$9 85
Sailors' Rest and Gulf Coast, Gulfport, Miss.	7 02
Walker, Rev. W. L., Jersey City, N. J.	2 00
	\$20 87

#### DOMESTIC AGENCIES

Central	\$17 19
Colored People of the South	759 65
Middle	19 78
Northwestern	329 08
Pacific	497 18
South Atlantic	806 31
Southwestern	142 12
	\$2,571 31

#### FOREIGN AGENCIES

Brazil	\$3,087 44
Central America	1,393 10
La Plata	6,357 20
Levant	6,909 89
Mexico	2,879 00
Philippines	1,000 20
Puerto Rico	71 60
Siam	572 99
	\$22,271 42

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Retail Sales	\$1,864 91
Trade Sales	2,296 92
Income from Available Funds	265 16
Income from Perpetual Trust Funds	2,466 79
Available Funds	110 00
Depository Agency Colored People South	84 81
Depository Central Agency	192 15
Depository Northwestern Agency	492 90
Depository Pacific Agency	124 41
Depository South Atlantic Agency	313 76
Depository Southwestern Agency	32 42
Depository Middle Agency	192 39
Depository Atlantic Agency	367 26
Trust Funds for Investment	23,713 81
Rentals	4,673 28
Record	8 30

Total Receipts	\$87,500 53
----------------	-------------

# CASH STATEMENT FOR FEBRUARY, 1910

## RECEIPTS

From Legacies.....	\$22,385 83
.. Individuals.....	197 50
.. Churches.....	139 26
.. Auxiliaries, as Gifts.....	317 65
.. Perpetual Trusts—Income.....	2,466 79
.. Bible House—Rents.....	4,673 23
.. Income from Available Funds—Interest....	205 16
.. Sales by Foreign Agents.....	22,271 42
.. Sales of Bibles Donated.....	20 87
.. .. by Domestic Agencies.....	2,571 31
.. Depositories of Domestic Agencies.....	1,000 10
.. Salesroom—Cash Sales.....	1,864 91
.. Auxiliaries—For Books.....	2,597 42
.. The Trade .. ..	2,296 52
.. Trust Funds.....	23,713 81
.. BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD.....	8 30
.. Sundries.....	110 00
	<hr/> \$87, 00 53
Cash Balance from January, 1910 .....	118,345 20
	<hr/> \$205,845 73

## DISBURSEMENTS

For Cash to Foreign Agents.....	\$23,969 00
.. Bills Exchange Paid.....	22,042 73
.. Domestic Agencies.....	8,629 80
.. BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD, Postage, etc.....	161 21
.. Library Expenses.....	59 55
.. Legacy Expenses.....	298 56
.. Bible House Expenses—Taxes, Repairs, Fuel, Insurance, etc.....	1,093 47
.. General Expenses—Salaries of Officers, Clerks, Traveling Expenses, Printing, etc.....	2,891 62
.. Manufacturing Department—Material, Wages, etc.....	11,537 05
.. Depository—Salaries, Boxes, Cartage, etc.....	2,274 70
.. Salesroom Expenses.....	204 00
.. Income Available.....	528 89
.. Beneficiaries—Annuities.....	96 50
.. Account Burr Legacy Income.....	62
.. Diffusion of Information—Pamphlets, Leaflets, Reports, etc.....	792 95
.. Sundries.....	50,305 54
	<hr/> \$124 916 49
Cash Balance to March, 1910.....	80,629 24
	<hr/> \$205,845 73

## OFFICERS AND MANAGERS OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

### President

THEOPHILUS A. BROWER.

### Vice-Presidents

HON. JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN, LL.D., Maine.  
HON. FRANK M. COCKRELL, Missouri.  
HON. JOHN W. FOSTER, LL.D., District of Columbia.  
CYRUS NORTHROP, LL.D., Minnesota.  
HON. HOWARD VAN EPPS, Georgia.  
HON. WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM, Vermont.  
HON. E. E. BEARD, Tennessee.  
HON. DAVID JOSIAH BREWER, LL.D., District of Columbia.  
MERRILL E. GATES, LL.D., District of Columbia.  
HON. WILLIAM J. NORTHEN, Georgia.  
WILLIAM A. ROBINSON, Esq., Kentucky.  
ELBERT A. BRINCKERHOFF, Esq., New Jersey.

HON. JAMES A. BEAVER, Pennsylvania.  
HON. JOHN B. SMITH, New Hampshire.  
HON. SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D., Massachusetts.  
JAMES WOOD, New York.  
FRANK E. SPOONER, Illinois.  
JOHN L. WILLIAMS, Virginia.  
GEORGE G. REYNOLDS, New York.  
J. F. LAMB, Wisconsin.  
GEORGE W. WATTS, North Carolina.  
E. H. SCHOLL, Alabama.  
W. T. HARDIE, Louisiana.  
HON. W. H. MILLSAPS, Mississippi.

### Corresponding Secretaries

REV. JOHN FOX, D.D.  
REV. WILLIAM I. HAVEN, D.D.

### Treasurer

WILLIAM FOULKE

### Recording Secretary

REV. HENRY O. DWIGHT, LL.D.

### Managers

TERM—1906 to 1910.  
ALEXANDER E. ORR.  
GERARD BEEKMAN.  
E. FRANCIS HYDE.  
WILLIAM H. HARRIS.  
EDWARD P. TENNEY.  
JOSHUA L. BAILY.  
JOHN R. TABER.  
JAMES W. PEARSALL.  
ABRAM S. UNDERHILL.

TERM—1907 to 1911.  
FREDERICK STURGES.  
JAMES A. PUNDERFORD.  
THOMAS WHITTAKER.  
GEORGE D. BEATTYS.  
FREDERICK S. DUNCAN.  
PHILIP NYE JACKSON.

TERM—1908 to 1912.  
WILLIAM T. BOOTH.  
CHURCHILL H. CUTTING.  
JOHN S. McLEAN.  
WM. J. SCHIEFFELIN.  
CHARLES D. LEVERICH.  
WM. PHILLIPS HALL.  
G. S. MACKENZIE.

TERM—1909 to 1913.  
T. G. SELLEW.  
EZRA B. TUTTLE.  
HENRY C. M. INGRAHAM.  
HENRY S. STEARNS, M.D.  
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT.  
CHARLES A. HULL.  
FREDERIC M. TURNER.  
LEWIS D. MASON, M.D.  
JAMES WIGGINS.

# HOME AGENCIES OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY

---

*Agency for the Colored People of the South :*

REV. J. P. WRAGG, D.D., Agency Secretary, South Atlanta, Ga.

*Northwestern Agency :* Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

REV. J. F. HORTON, Agency Secretary, 42 East Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

*South Atlantic Agency :* Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

REV. M. B. PORTER, Agency Secretary, 208 North Eighth Street, Richmond, Va.

*Central Agency :* Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, New Mexico, and Arizona.

REV. S. H. KIRKBRIDE, D.D., Agency Secretary, 1025 Fourteenth Street, Denver, Colo.

*Pacific Agency :* California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

REV. A. WESLEY MELL, Agency Secretary, 216 Pacific Building, Fourth and Market Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

*Southwestern Agency :* Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Arkansas.

REV. GLENN FLINN, Agency Secretary, 422 Main Street, Dallas, Texas.

*Eastern Agency :* New York and adjacent regions not otherwise cared for. Administered from Bible House, Astor Place, New York.

*Middle Agency :* Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi.

REV. GEORGE S. J. BROWNE, Agency Secretary, 222 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.

*Atlantic Agency :* Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.

REV. LEIGHTON W. ECKARD, D.D., Agency Secretary, 701 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.